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Burgess Hill Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1960

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1960

by

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H., Eng.

Health Department,
Oaklands,
Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath.

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301.

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL

R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1960.

The Corrected Birth Rate of 16.84 was slightly less than last year when a figure of 17.39 was recorded. The figure for illegitimate Live Births expressed as a percentage of total Live Births was 2.76, 2 per cent less than the figure recorded last year. The Infant Mortality Rate of 15.81 was twice that of the previous two years but as explained in the preface to last year's Report such variations are to be expected when a comparatively small population is under review. The Infant Mortality Rate for 1960 in England and Wales was 21.7. During 1960 there were four infant deaths under one year and two occurred during the first week of life. The Perinatal Mortality Rate for the District was 23.34 and compares most favourably with a figure of 34.1 (1959) for England and Wales. The Maternal Mortality Rate was again nil.

The total number of deaths registered during the year amounted to 151, 29 more than last year and the Corrected Death Rate was 11.97. The Corrected Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.5. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 10. The percentage of deaths due to coronary disease has increased steadily during the past few years and the present figure is 8 per cent higher than that recorded in 1958. Twenty males died from this disease during the year (twice the female mortality) and of those who succumbed 65 per cent had not achieved the age of 68 — normal expectation of life. Forty per cent of the total male deaths from this disease occurred in the age group 48-59 years and contrary to widely held views it is interesting to note that few of these men were in high executive positions when they died.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The County Medical Officer administers this scheme and my Department co-operates by distributing leaflets and forms and also by giving information to parents on request.

In November 1960 the Ministry of Health announced that as from the 1st January, 1961, family doctors would be able to vaccinate those aged 40 and over who were not covered by the arrangements for the priority groups and whom in their view required this protection. It was emphasised that this arrangement was distinct from the special

arrangements (for which the local health authority have the responsibility) to vaccinate the under 40's and the special groups such as expectant mothers and people particularly exposed to infection.

Recalling that at the end of September, 1960, in Great Britain 77.5 per cent of children under 18, 51.5 per cent of young people age 18 to 27 and 12.5 per cent of those over 27 and under 40, had applied for vaccination, a Ministry expert commented "These figures show that the proportion of the population unprotected is still far too high, particularly in the older age groups. Everyone in these groups who has not yet secured protection should do so without delay. For all people under 40 and the people in special groups who may be over that age vaccination is vitally important. Everyone vaccinated should make sure that they receive their third injection, which is important if the protection given by the first two injections is to be maintained."

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following figures relating to immunisation against poliomyelitis in East Sussex. Up to the end of December, 1960, (excluding Hove and Portslade) 77.2 per cent of young persons aged 6 months to 17 years had received a 2nd injection against poliomyelitis. Since the scheme started 98,263 East Sussex residents have received a full course of three injections against poliomyelitis.

In April, 1961, a further extension of the scheme was announced when the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination to the Ministry of Health recommended that a reinforcing dose should be offered to children on entering school (normally at the age of 5) and to other children already at school who had not reached the age of 12 — in all cases the reinforcing dose to be administered not earlier than one year after the 3rd dose but as soon after as possible.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the district during the year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

In 1959 the immunisation index for children under 5 in England and Wales (i.e. the percentage of children in that age group who had ever completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria) was 56.3 per cent. The figure for East Sussex for the same age group was 86.6 per cent (C.M.O's Report 1959) and the percentage of all children immunised before leaving school was 84.5 per cent — 4 per cent higher than in 1958.

The Annual Return for the Urban District of Burgess Hill, showing separate figures for children immunised during the last five years and for children immunised more than five years ago is given below.

Age on 31.12.60 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1960	1 - 4 1956-1959	5 - 9 1951-1955	10 - 14 1946-1950	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1956-1960	87	906	874	828	2695
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955 or earlier	—	—	309	336	645

INJECTIONS.

The total number of injections given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:-

		C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
<u>Immunisation:</u> T.A.F.		579	983	539
Combined (W.D.P.)		26	—	—
Trivax (Triple)		154	78	303
Tetanus		—	10	2
Diphtheria/Tetanus		—	1	6
Schick Test		—	—	1
		759	1072	851
<u>Others:</u>				
Poliomyelitis (L.A. Staff)		20	12	—
Smallpox		1	7	—
Mantoux Test		—	1	—
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff)		—	95	—
		780	1187	851
Cuckfield Rural District		780		
Cuckfield Urban District		1187		
Burgess Hill Urban District		851		
<u>Total</u>		<u>2818</u>		

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

One hundred and twenty-six cases of infectious disease were notified during the year compared with a figure of 410 for the previous year and of the total notifications received 82 were attributed to measles.

DYSENTERY

Only one case of Sonne dysentery was notified during the year. The patient, a girl of twenty-one, was employed as a nurse at a local hospital and probably acquired the infection as the result of nursing patients with this complaint. The Public Health Inspector carried out the usual investigations and faecal specimens were obtained from the patient's family contacts. All were negative.

NOTIFICATION OF ANTHRAX IN MAN

During the year Circular (24/60) was received from the Ministry of Health concerning the above. This circular stated that as from 1st December, 1960 the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations would be amended to provide for the notification by Medical Practitioners of all cases of Anthrax — notification to be made in the usual way to the Medical Officer of Health.

Until notice of this amendment was received medical practitioners had already been required under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, to notify the Chief Inspector of Factories of cases of anthrax occurring in industry.

The Committee of Inquiry on Anthrax, which was appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service in 1957, published its Report in November 1959. The Committee considered that the practical advantages of notification of anthrax under the Public Health Act, 1936, would be as follows:-

- (1) There would be an increased awareness among general practitioners of the possibility of cases of anthrax occurring.
- (2) The general practitioners would be more likely to turn to the Medical Officer of Health for help and guidance on where to send cases for a second opinion or treatment.
- (3) The Medical Officer of Health would be empowered to investigate the source of infection and take any necessary action in cases occurring outside the scope of the Factories Act where at present no one has this responsibility.

The Committee of Inquiry were, however, most concerned to ensure that the existing obligation of medical practitioners to notify anthrax under the Factories Acts should not be overlooked as the result of new arrangements for its notification under the Public Health Act of 1936.

On receiving notification of the Ministry's decision copies of Circular 24/60 were distributed to all General Practitioners in the Mid-Sussex area together with an explanatory letter.

In the Mid-Sussex area those persons whose work brings them into contact with animals, particularly cattle, sheep, pigs and goats (agricultural workers and slaughtermen), would seem to be at greatest risk and if anthrax were to be acquired by such persons one would anticipate that it would be most likely to present as a skin condition. i.e. malignant pustule ("Hide Porters Disease").

In 1959 anthrax was confirmed in an animal on a farm near West Hoathly (Annual Report C.R.D.C. 1959). The employees who had been in contact with the animal were referred to their family doctor for a prophylactic course of pencillin.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited Burgess Hill during May 1960.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey:

	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons X-rayed	562	700	1262
<u>ABNORMAL FILMS:</u>			
Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment ..	1	-	1
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision	1	2	3
Sarcoidosis	-	1	1
Malignant Disease	2	-	2
Cardio-vascular Lesions	9	2	11

Out of a total of 1262 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and of these, only 1 required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision 79

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Section 47. This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions, and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

Early in March a family doctor asked me to see an old lady in Burgess Hill who although quite ill refused to enter hospital. On following up this case I discovered that the patient was resident in the home of a much older person who was quite unable to provide adequate care and attention. I found the patient in an appalling condition and after consultation with the family doctor arrangements were made for the patient's admission to the Geriatric Ward at Cuckfield Hospital. Fortunately no compulsion was needed. Later I learned from the District Welfare Officer that the patient's condition had improved with treatment and that arrangements were being made for her transfer to a County Home for the Elderly.

After the patient had entered hospital the Public Health Inspector had the unpleasant duty of arranging for the disposal of bed linen and other filthy material which had accumulated in the patient's room.

WATER SUPPLY.

- (i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water and all were satisfactory. The water was chlorinated.
- (iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.
- (v) With the exception of three houses, all are provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:-

Cuckfield Rural District	..	9
Cuckfield Urban District	..	15
Burgess Hill Urban District	..	8
East Sussex County Council	..	15
Mid-Sussex Water Company	..	5

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Hobson, Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. M. RICHARDSON

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<u>Medical Officer of Health</u>	..	..	D. M. Richardson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H., Eng.
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	..	..	J. W. Hobson, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat Inspector
<u>Secretary to the M.O.H.</u>	..	..	Miss G. L. Everson
<u>Clerks to the M.O.H.</u>	..	..	Miss B. P. Rackham Miss W. M. Avery
<u>Clerk to the P.H.I.</u>	..	..	Miss M. Jenner
<u>Rodent Operator</u>	..	..	Mr. S. W. Cook

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

			<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Area of District in Acres	..	..	2,024	2,024	2,024
Population estimated to middle of year			13,480	13,760	14,120
Rateable Value	..	..	£165,000	£184,886	£196,261
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	..	£640	£645	£748
Density of Population	..	..	6.66	6.79	6.98
Number of Houses	..	..	4,249	4,349	4,557
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	16.91	17.39	16.84
Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	10.73	9.66	11.97
Infant Mortality Rate	..	..	8.33	7.93	15.81

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	..	..	11.86
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<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births .. 7.90

<u>Perinatal Mortality</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	(a) Burgess Hill Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.34
	(b) Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.35

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 0.00

<u>DEATHS</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	71	80	151
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.69
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.97

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT

					1959	1960
(i)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	..	..	(Coronary disease)	45 (36.9%)	68 (45.03%)
					20 (16.4%)	30 (19.9%)
(ii)	Cancer (all sites)	..	..	(Cancer of Lung and Bronchus)	22 (18.3%)	29 (19.2%)
					6 (4.9%)	7 (4.6%)
(iii)	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	..	..	..	20 (16.4%)	13 (8.6%)
(iv)	Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis)	..	..	(Respiratory tuberculosis)	18 (14.7%)	16 (10.6%)
					Nil	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

1.	Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	1 day	} Twins
2.	Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	1 day	
3.	Meningitis (Meningo myelococle)	..	..	..	..	..	1 week	
4.	Acute cardiac failure (Fibroelastosis)	..	..	..	..	..	7 months	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT

								<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	21
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>71</u>	<u>80</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities:

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

My thanks are due to Dr. J.E. Jameson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities:

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases:

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 16 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox.

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE:

Burgess Hill	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Every Thursday 9.30-12 noon 2 - 4 p.m. Dr. attends each session. Toddlers' session every Thursday morning.
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CLINICS:

Diphtheria Immunisation	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	1st Monday 2 - 3.30 p.m.
Chest	Haywards Heath Hospital, Haywards Heath. Cuckfield Hospital, Cuckfield.	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (By appointment) Every Thursday 2 p.m. Diagnostic.
Orthopaedic	B.R.C.S. Centre, Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath.	Tuesday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Wednesday " " " Friday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd Thursday 2 - 4.30 p.m. (By appointment)
Speech Therapy	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Wednesday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
Child Guidance	<u>East Grinstead:</u> Moat Road <u>Burgess Hill:</u> E.S.C.C. Clinic Mill Road <u>Lewes:</u> Castlegate House <u>Hove:</u> 33 Clarendon Villas	Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment) Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment) Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (By appointment) Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
Eye Refractions (School Children)	Haywards Heath Hospital, Haywards Heath. Sussex Street Clinic, Brighton.	By appointment By appointment
Minor Ailments	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Weekdays (Mondays to Fridays) 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Dental	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	By appointment
School Clinic	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Dr. Waugh (By appointment)

CLINICS (continued)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| * Family Planning | E.S.C.C. Clinic,
Oaklands, Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath | 2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m.
Dr. each session
(By appointment) |
| * Sub-Fertility | E.S.C.C. Clinic,
Oaklands, Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath | 1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m.
Dr. each session
(By appointment) |
| Venereal Diseases | Facilities available at the Royal Sussex County Hospital,
Brighton. | |

<u>Men</u>	..	..	Monday	4.30 p.m. - 8 p.m.
			Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
			Thursday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
<u>Women and Children</u>			Tuesday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
			Thursday	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
			Saturday	9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.

(New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes)

ANTE NATAL CLINICS: E.S.C.C. Clinic, Every Tuesday 2 p.m.
Mill Road, Burgess Hill

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total cases notified	Under 1	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
Measles	82	2	7	5	14	4	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	33	-	3	3	1	3	19	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Totals:	126	2	10	9	15	7	67	3	3	4	3	3	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1960

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS 1948 — 1960

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	4	-	3	-
1949	5	1	1	1
1950	9	-	3	-
1951	6	1	1	1
1952	7	4	-	-
1953	3	1	-	2
1954	10	1	1	-
1955	8	-	-	-
1956	3	-	1	-
1957	3	1	-	-
1958	10	1	-	-
1959	5	-	-	-
1960	3	-	-	-
Totals	76	10	10	4

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL

I am indebted to the Matron, Miss J.M. Reid, for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:-

DISEASE	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Dysentery	5	-	-	1	6
Gastro-enteritis	2	2	-	-	4
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	1	2
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	-	-	-	1
Intestinal Infection	3	-	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	8	2	1	-	11
Measles	-	-	-	3	3
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	-	2
Mumps	6	2	1	1	10
Chickenpox	2	1	-	2	5
Rubella	1	-	-	1	2
Erysipelas	2	-	1	-	3
Duodenal Ulcer	-	-	-	1	1
Tonsillitis	-	1	-	-	1
Throat Infection	-	-	1	-	1
Laryngitis and Carbuncle on Neck	-	-	-	1	1
Phlebitis and Cellulitis	-	-	1	-	1
Cellulitis following Mastectomy	-	-	-	1	1
Infected Herpes	-	-	1	-	1
Scabies	1	-	-	-	1
Observation Glandular Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Drug Rash	-	-	1	-	1
Cardiac Failure	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	1	2	6	11
Total	38	9	9	19	75

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-four different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Total
Virus Infection	1	-	-	1
Observation Diarrhoea and Vomiting	2	2	2	6
Ulcerative Colitis	-	-	1	1
Observation Poliomyelitis	-	1	1	2
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	1	-	-	1
Dysentery	2	-	-	2
Total	6	3	4	13

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF VISITS CARRIED OUT

Dwellinghouses inspected — general	159
Revisits carried out	131
Visits made as Housing Officer	187
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	181
Visits in connection with aged persons	1
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	45
Disinfections	1
Meat Inspection	300
Food Inspection	29
Inspection of Food Premises	46
Movable Dwellings	49
Watercourses	10
Factories and Building Sites	29
Petroleum Acts	11
Theatres and Cinemas	2
Smoke Inspection	22
Pest Infestations	12
Rats and Mice	42
Swimming Pool	1
Agricultural Premises	5
Cesspools and Sewage Disposal	46
Surface Water Flooding	24
Water Supplies	2
Defective Drainage	58
Unclassified	51
Total visits made by Public Health Inspector	1444
Total visits made by Rodent Operator re Rats and Mice Destruction	2653

SAMPLES TAKEN

Water (public supply):-	
Chemical	2
Bacteriological	2
Swimming Pool — Bacteriological	1
Ice Cream — Bacteriological	11
Milk — Bacteriological, Biological and Phosphatase	52
	68

LICENCES ETC. ISSUED

Licences to keep premises as a Slaughterhouse	1
Licences to act as a Slaughterman	5
Licence to keep a pet shop	1
Licences to store petroleum	25
Licences to station and use caravans	23
Certificates — means of escape — Factories Acts	5
	60

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS
MEAT, MILK, ETC.

Number and type of Food Premises:

Grocery and provision	40
Butchers	12
Fishmongers	6
Fruit and vegetables	12
Cakes, bread and confectionery	8
Sugar confectionery	20
Hotels, restaurants and cafes	12
Canteens, schools and institutions	16
	126

Number and type of premises registered under Section 16
Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

For the manufacture of sausages	12
For the manufacture of ice-cream	1
For the storage and sale of ice-cream	40
For the manufacture of preserved food	2
	55

Number of inspections carried out:

Ice-cream premises	4
Slaughterhouse	14
Catering establishments	2
Grocers shops	2
Other food shops	2
Dairies	1
Butchers	14
Fishmongers	4
	43

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949:

Number of Dairies registered	5
Number of Distributors on Register	5
Number of Retailers registered for sale of bottled milk only	8

LICENCES GRANTED UNDER MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	3
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	2
Pasteurised (Dealers)	3
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	2
Sterilised (Dealers)	1
Sterilised (Supplementary)	1

SAMPLING

Milks on retail sale

Pasteurised Milk

Number of samples taken	26
Number satisfactory	26

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Number of samples taken	11
Number satisfactory	9
Number unsatisfactory	2

Sterilised Milk

Number of samples taken	3
Number satisfactory	3

Milks direct from producers taken for Biological tests

Number of samples taken	12
Number satisfactory	12

Ice Cream

Number of samples taken	11
Number satisfactory (Grades I and II)	9
Number unsatisfactory (Grade III)	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughterhouse

One private slaughterhouse continued in operation throughout the year, the total number of animals slaughtered being 4450. No major improvements were carried out but the premises were re-painted and the walls re-whitened. Two licences were granted, each for a period of six months. The operation of the slaughterhouse was carried out in a satisfactory manner, the only complaint received during the year being one concerning noise arising from slaughtering operations in the early hours of Sunday mornings. Sunday slaughtering cannot legally be prevented and at present a certain amount of such work appears unavoidable during the hottest period of the year. Representations were made to the owner with a view to reducing to the minimum the annoyance caused to residents in the vicinity.

Slaughterhouses Act 1938

As required by the above Act a report was prepared on the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughtering facilities, and the facilities actually available. Prior consultations took place with the various interested persons and bodies, by the circulation of a draft report and an invitation to comment on the draft proposals. No adverse comment was received and the report was officially submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 12th October 1960. The Minister later approved the report without observations and stated that he proposes to appoint 1st January, 1962 as the Appointed Day for compliance with all parts of the construction regulations not already in operation.

A fairly considerable amount of work will have to be carried out at the slaughterhouse before it can comply with the new Regulations. The major part of the work will be the provision of more hanging space for the dressed carcasses, and accommodation for the emptying and cleaning of viscera.

Meat Inspection

The following table gives a summary of the animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	1083	145	207	2200	815	-	4450
Number inspected	1083	145	207	2200	815	-	4450
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	104	18	3	47	25	-	197
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysterci	9.6	12.4	1.93	2.13	3.19	-	4.47
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.85	-	.15
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The decline in the amount of Tuberculosis which was remarked upon in the last report still continued and of the 4450 animals inspected the only animals infected with Tuberculosis were 7 pigs and this was only to a slight degree.

Nine cases of infection by *Cysticercus Bovis* were detected of which six were in an active state, requiring detention of the carcasses in cold storage to render the parasites incapable of communicating the disease to man.

Seventy livers were affected by fluke disease.

The total quantity of meat condemned at the slaughterhouse was 1 ton 3 cwt. 91 lbs.

Inspection of Other Foods

During the year the following quantities of food-stuffs were surrendered for the purpose of destruction, and certificates issued, mainly for the purpose of enabling claims to be made and stocks to be accounted for.

	lbs.	
Tinned meat etc.	190	
Fish	21	
Potatoes	252	
Tinned Fruits	19	
Miscellaneous	15	
	<u>497</u>	4 cwt. 49 lbs.

Condemned food is taken to the refuse tip and buried.

Food Hygiene

The number of inspections of food premises was again very low, only 46 visits being recorded. This is far from sufficient if present standards of food hygiene are not to deteriorate but the pressure of other work leaves no opportunity for regular inspection work to be carried out.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control has continued satisfactorily under the care of Mr. S.W. Cook, Rodent Operator. The cases of infestation reported by residents are now so numerous that very little time is available for the routine survey of the district which should normally be carried out.

During the year 264 complaints were received and 2521 visits made to 1075 separate premises. One hundred and twelve infestations of rats and 51 infestations of mice were found and treated. Private dwelling houses are treated free of charge but in the case of business premises the cost of the work has to be recovered.

The refuse tip has been regularly inspected but there has been no serious infestation. Four treatments have been carried out on the tip.

One of the commonest sources of trouble arises on new building sites on account of the workmen not taking sufficient care in the disposal of their waste food, scraps, etc. These are often thrown away thus encouraging the rats, and when a house first becomes occupied the vermin have become established.

Another source of numerous cases of infestation is the very popular practice of throwing out food for the birds. Often far too much food is put out and the rats, attracted by an abundant food supply soon find themselves suitable living quarters in the vicinity. Bird food should only be put out in small quantities and should be placed on a suitable table fixed to the top of a pole, thus being inaccessible to the rats.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The cesspool emptying scheme has continued to work successfully during the year and approximately 118 emptyings were carried out. This service is made possible by the use of a cesspool emptying vehicle belonging to the Cuckfield Rural District Council which is loaned to this Council for one or two days each month.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The recently reconstructed sewage disposal works have continued to produce satisfactory results in operation. No further work of a major kind has been carried out but preparatory work is in progress on a scheme for further expansion of the works to enable them to deal with a population of at least 20,000 people. Certain of the older lengths of old sewer have been cleaned out and a great deal of silt removed and this has secured a marked improvement in the flow of these sewers. There have been no further serious cases of flooding caused by surcharging of the sewers. The whole of the Urban District is satisfactorily sewered with the exception of small areas near to the boundaries and a relatively large section of Keymer Road where 19 properties are connected to cesspools.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

For many years the disposal of town refuse has been effected by open burning on a large tip near the boundary of the district. Until recently this has caused little or no trouble but because of the increased population and the consequently greater amount of refuse to be disposed of, the method has had to be abandoned because of the smoke nuisance created.

For a time the refuse was disposed of by burying it deeply in the inert material of the old tip but a new site has now been brought into use where controlled tipping is practised, and a piece of hitherto wasteland will be brought into use for the future service of the town.

HOUSING

No new houses were built by the Council during the year but site works are completed and building operations have commenced on the site adjoining St. Andrews Road where 36 houses will be erected. The scheme also includes a block of lock up garages and an open car park.

The number of applications for housing accommodation proves that the demand for houses to rent had not diminished. In spite of the temporary period of closure the waiting list had increased in length and many cases now on the list cannot hope to be dealt with for several years. There is also a pressing demand for accommodation suitable for elderly persons who live alone, some of whom are occupying Council houses in excess of their need and which could be used for housing family units.

Improvement Grants

Twenty-three applications for Improvement Grants were received, four of which were in respect of the new "Standard Grant". Eighteen applications were approved, 5 were rejected as being ineligible and 4 schemes were later abandoned by the applicants. The work has been carried out in 10 cases and in the remaining 4 work is still outstanding.

A case of particular interest is the approval of a Grant for the conversion of a large house called "Applewalk" into 12 separate flatlets for elderly people. The Grant was made to the Burgess Hill Housing Association for the Elderly Ltd., who carried out the conversion in a most satisfactory manner. The accommodation thus provided will help to meet a most pressing need in the town for accommodation for elderly persons.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to dealing with the practical aspect of these Improvement Grant applications. The work involves preliminary discussions, detailed investigations to secure the most satisfactory means of effecting the improvement, preparation of reports for presentation to the Committee, preparation of detailed lists of works which are forwarded to the applicant, inspection of the work during progress and the final inspection and certification of completion. However this is considered a vitally important item of work as by means of this scheme many of the old obsolete houses can be brought up to date by the provision of modern amenities and thereby given a new lease of useful life.

Slum Clearance

No time was available for the routine inspection of houses for any of the purposes of the Housing Acts although there is much work to be done under this heading. Two cottages in the ownership of the Council were reported as unfit for further use and will be demolished as soon as the present occupants can be rehoused.

FACTORIES

The steady growth of the new Industrial Estate continued and there are now some factories in operation. Works of building construction have also been carried out at a number of sites and these have been inspected as time permits. The 29 visits to factories were mainly in connection with the issue of certificates as to means of escape in case of fire. At the end of the year this function was transferred to the Fire Authorities by the Factories Act 1959. For several years the Chief Fire Officer and his Divisional Fire Prevention Officers have been rendering valuable assistance by making inspections of Factories and preparing reports which have facilitated the issue of the certificates at a later stage. On ceasing to be responsible for this duty I should like to express my appreciation of the assistance I have received in the past.

The required information in tabular form is as follows:-

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	52	24	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	1	-	-
Totals	66	25	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Rene-died	Referred		
			To. H.M. Inspec-tor	By H.M. Inspec-tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<u>Wearing apparel:</u>						
Making etc.	9	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sections 15 - 44: Nil

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is only one public swimming bath in the Urban District namely the open air swimming pool in St. Johns Park. This is owned by the Council and operated by its own staff. The pool measures 100 feet by 40 feet, the depth being from 2ft. 6ins. to 8ft. 6ins. The construction is of reinforced concrete, the walls being finished with green polished cement tiles. An area surrounding the pool is enclosed for the use of spectators and sun bathers.

The capacity of the pool is 132,000 gallons and the circulating and filtration plant is capable of a complete turnover of the water in a period of six hours. The purification process consists of filtration, and aeration followed by breakpoint chlorination applied by a dosing mechanism to regulate the delivery of chlorine gas to the water. Water for initial filling and for topping up is obtained from the mains.

Throughout the season no difficulty was encountered in maintaining the water in a satisfactory physical and bacteriological condition. Regular tests for the presence of chlorine were carried out and a bacteriological sample taken showed very satisfactory results.

